

and of the Elizabethan theaters, is worthy of mention in any enumeration of the achievements of American scholars."

THE
DROESHOUT EN-
GRAVING, THE
EARLIEST KNOWN
LIKENESS OF
SHAKESPEARE




SHOULD BE
MADE TO MATCH
THE FIRST FOLD-
EDITION.



A black and white photograph of a large, multi-story building, likely a school or institutional structure, with a prominent central tower or entrance. The building is surrounded by trees and a lawn.



**SHAKESPERE MEMORIAL
BUILDING, STRATFORD, CONN.**



AVON BUILT ON THE SITE OF HIS LAST HOME

tion of Americans to a great degree and Americans can point with a great deal of pride to the work which Shakespeare scholars have done. The most notable achievement in the new Variorum edition, by Dr. Horace Furness of Philadelphia, which has been

continued since his death by his son. This is probably the most important edition of Shakespeare ever published. It gives an authoritative text, and textual and critical notes, and is freely from the commentators' and notable critics from Shakespeare's time to the present day.

Richard Grant White's edition still holds its place, while among recent scholars Prof. Neilson and Prof. Thorndyke have provided, in the Tudor edition, a series of handy volumes containing the results of the ripest scholarship.

"The critical work of Prof. George F. Baker, 'The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist,' and Prof. Barrett Wendell's 'William Shakespeare: A Study in Elizabethan Literature' and 'Prof. James Brander Matthews' 'Shakespeare as a Playwright' rank very high

The "achievement of Dr. William R. Hofe is also noteworthy because of his work in preparing a school and popular edition, as well as an important biography and 'Shakespeare Box,' an excellent book for the young reader. Hofe's monumental industry and painstaking care of John Bartlett in preparing his famous 'Concordance

the study of Shakespeare. * * *

It is a fact that it now universally is recognized that Shakespeare is the greatest literary genius who ever lived," said Mr. Meyer. "He has been the most widely translated, so that his works are read in every language, and in almost every European language."

Shakespeare always attracted the attention of the American scholar, and

Shakespeare's are universally recognized as one of the greatest tributes paid to an American scholar to this day. By the American scholar to turn down any passage in Shakespeare in five minutes. The work is so familiar to him that he can find it in his own mind again. The work of Prof. Charles W. Eliot, who has been the first to begin in examining English records of Shakespeare's time, which is the most complete and accurate of the period.

Plan of Training

their life work, with a due proportion of recreative activities of opposite nature thrown in at proper intervals to round up an even career.

ally as a wholesome exercise, but the method of teaching that is being used is not. In learning to leave the child to figure out the exact amount of yarn for the number of yards of material, with other mental puzzles, the child is not developing mental exercise and practical application of arithmetic which will grasp the concept of color combination and the relative proportions of color to the other colors and their combinations. The color values of the threads of the girl's scarf, as valuable in the training of the sense of color as the balance of the other studies, is not being more conducive to the mental vigor that the alternate exercise of mental and physical activities and powers. And in the mental exercises the information is more important than the expression of ideas through actually putting them into writing and outbreathing. If we continually draw in breath without exhaling, we are not finding that which is not a healthy exercise. So, continually take into our minds the expression of ideas through writing expression to ideas born in ourselves our mental faculties to many objective lesson applications and too many illustrations and

into the schools of this country. The motion picture as part of the life is merely another instance of the same thing. The aim is to make an objective educational work for the brains of healthy normal children. The use of such devices the normal child is devoid of the muscular mental activity necessary to the formation of a thinking habit. The use of such devices, suggesting the mental faculties is just what I believe our present day public schools should do. The use of such devices for a perfect educational system would in no way conflict with or shorten the school curriculum, but it would make the child more intelligent for a year or two. "This is the time to study the child and follow the trend of his tastes and inclinations for the purpose of education and the following of that trend thenceforth steadily and scientifically." The use of such devices in school work can then be subsidiary to this main branch to the close of the school training.

We think that, because most of us come out from our institutions running with fairly bright mentalities and more or less unhealthy nerves, all is well. I believe that three per day of the usual abstract courses, followed by two or three of manual work, have been found

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Mrs. Sloane has demonstrated her thoroughness of education both in Europe and in the country of her adoption. She put them into practice in the educational institutions with which she was connected in Sweden, and introduced them with success in a few American schools.

Coming to the United States in 1852, she settled in Chicago and founded the first kindergarden in this country in that city based upon the Froebel system. These are still in vogue, and cooperation with kindergarden work in her work in one school. Her pupils are boys with disposition to be headed as boys, and some of whom they have been expelled from public schools.

Her domestic ties put an end to her active work, for Mrs. Sloane is the mother of two children whom she is training as educators and theorists. Her education and she is now directing her efforts through the media of talks and writings in the interest of the education of the young. To direct the thought of educators and mothers through women's clubs and educational conventions, in many of which she is a member.

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